The New-York Times.

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GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

President Lincoln's Visit to the Army on the James River.

His Enthusiastic Reception by the Troops.

A Rapid Review of the Whole Line.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE BEST OF SPIRITS

HIS DEPARTURE FOR FORTRESS MONROE.

Provision for Our Sick and Wounded in the Hands of the Rebels.

THE REBEL BATTERIES ON THE JAMES.

From the Special Correspondents of the Times.

HARRISON'S BAR, JAMES RIVER, Wednesday, July 9, 1862.

The event of yesterday was the, to most of the army, unexpected visit of President Lincoln, who arrived at the Landing in the afternoon, in the *Ariel*, a steam transport, having left Fortress Monroe at 9 o'clock in the morning. He was soon discovered by the crowd of Quartermasters, Surgeons and soldiers near the Landing, he stood and smiled serenely on the after deck of the vessel, and was greeted with repeated cheers, and it was speedily told through the camps that Mr. Lincoln had come to have a look at the army, who, knowing but that something significant was in the wind. Gen. McCLELLAN, with a portion of his Staff, met the President at the Landing, the party riding soon after to headquarters, from which directly there issued an order for an immediate review of the troops. After a short conversation with Gen. McCLELLAN, of an entirely unofficial character, the party started out to review the army, the cool of the early evening fanning such a ceremony. The President drove in a carriage to the headquarters of corps, and there mounted, in turn riding along the lines of each division. He looked in excellent spirits, and in his conversation with the different Generals, expressed his pride at the gallant conduct of the army and of its leaders. The soldiers, as he rode before them, vied in their cheers with the roar of the cannon, which boomed forth their victory-national salutes as the appointed each several division, giving the head of the nation such a welcome as to assure him that he was among friends, and made not so exhausted by the fatigues of the recent awful days as to be unable to give full robustly such volume as the tone of the vociferous greeting. Mr. LINCOLN rode on the right of Gen. McCLELLAN, holding with one hand the reins which checked a spirited horse, and with the other a large-sized stove-pipe hat, which latter was regarded with unusual interest by the army, as the first head-covering of the kind seen in many months. The President rode rapidly along the lines, bowing and smiling as he went, Gen. McCLELLAN, meantime, waving his fatigue cap, and evidently not at all ashamed of the veteran army he was exhibiting. Stopping only to shake hands and to say a single congratulatory word to the Generals, Mr. LINCOLN passed from division to division, along the whole line, cheers meeting and following him, and cannon tell-ing their salutes. It was past sundown, and as late as 9 in the evening before the last salute and the last cheer heard in the distance told that the ceremony of the review was over. The whole thing was admirably conducted, and tended visibly to elevate the spirits of the army. Mr. LINCOLN, after a little lively conversation with Gen. McCLELLAN and his Staff, returned to the steamer, considerably fatigued after his long horseback ride, but yet undoubtedly able to devote some hours to conference with the Commanding General, the burden of which talk, not having been present, I am not able to report, but I fancy it did not relate entirely to the debilitating heat of the day, nor to the picturesque beauty of the place. To-day the President makes the voyage back to Fortress Monroe; familiar with the condition and position of the Army of the Potomac, having doubtless left behind something valuable in the way of advice, and may be promises.

This visit certainly has great significance in connection with the recent great movement, and that other rapid journey to West Point. Your readers can fathom its meaning, perhaps, as well as I, with this advantage, that for them to guess and to think will not be contraband, while the correspondent under parole would be pretty likely to regret even the shrewdness of his published surmises.

With the army everything proceeds quietly, and were it not for the continuance of hot weather, with its debilitating effects, the men would enjoy the short season of rest they seem likely to have. The last run is hard on fatigue parties, detailed for foraging or shopping, causing a few cases of sunstroke. The daily drills are so arranged as to come off in the cool of the day, and every effort is made to save the men as much as possible from unhealthy exposure. They surely have earned the right to some consideration. A great blessing to the army is the near vicinity of the James River, in whose waters it may freely bathe.

It would not be a bad idea to follow out the suggestion recently made by a prominent officer, that the troops be marched by regiments or companies to the river, be marched in for a wash or bath, having the thing so systematized that every regiment should get its weekly or semi-weekly cleansing, as regularly as it is obliged to go through a drill. So used, the James would be the best physician and physic that yet have ministered to the health of the army.

The sick and wounded men, thrown by the fortune of war into the hands of the rebels, have not been forgotten by Gen. McCLELLAN. Yesterday a flag of truce was sent across the lines, bearing a request that we be allowed to send hospital stores to our disabled soldiers, held by them as prisoners, and that they be accompanied by physicians and surgeons to give the necessary treatment. It is understood that a favorable answer was returned, and that the way is now open for the accomplishment of these humane objects. I regret to record in this connection that Col. McLEAN MURRAY, of the Fifteenth New-York, has been so reduced by illness, brought on by his incessant and most arduous labors, as to be obliged to leave to-day for New-York. Col. MURPHY, with his regiment, attached to the Engineer Brigade, has rendered the army vast services, which can only be appreciated by those who have followed its movements. He has built bridges, felled forests, dug intrenchments, built redoubts, opened new roads innumerable, laid miles of corduroy, and overcome manifold obstacles to the march of the troops. Col. MURPHY will be generally missed at Harrison's Landing. His regiment, however, is left in good hands, those of Lieut.-Col. CHARLES CLEMENT, who is fully equal to the duties of his difficult position.

The steamers have just left, and frequent visits to-day, unannounced by the firing of rebel shell, Prevent Lieutenant to determine, before this reaches you, if they be beyond. Reinforcements Rebels. I have received by naval officers that, my opinion, expressed in a recent letter to the Times, to the effect that the great object of the rebels have fresh of our transports, are nothing more than feint, which, after the main machinery of army points, but moved rapidly down river to places along the banks of the river, during movements there, thereby at full tract from the vessels to again select an opportunity for attempt, is correct. They are now enabled to elude the gunboats, and, aided a current of falling to point out whereabouts wounds. But there are methods of supplying the combatants of the transports, and it is not difficult to employ them.

E. P. C.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

HARRISON'S LANDING, JAMES RIVER, Tuesday, July 8, 1862.

For the past day or two the rebels have been quite active in shelling our vessels passing up and down the James River. They have apparently abandoned the policy of firing upon every boat, the river as that would be followed, on account of the gunboats, which are prepared to summarily interfere with any movements leading to crowd or confound our lines, and have turned their attention to the planting of small earth-works along the east bank of the river, at points varying from ten to five miles above the mouth of the Chickahominy. The ground usually selected is a bluff upon the bend of the river, so that the battle not only receive a raking fire, but also receive a rear fire. The guns used are six, ten and twelve pounder field-pieces, and can be easily transferred from one to another earth-work, or can be placed in battery upon any favorable emergency, so that in order to silence them it will require a line of gunboats commanding the whole extent of bank occupied by the rebels.

At 11 o'clock, yesterday morning, the regular mail boat, *Nelly Baker*, followed by the transports *Georgia Commodore* and *Arrabella*, the latter having in tow six schooners loaded with forage, left Fortress Monroe and proceeded up the James River, destined for Harrison's Landing. When within about ten miles of the landing, the Captain of the *Nelly Baker* was hailed by an officer from a gunboat, and informed that the rebels had erected a battery at a point a few miles in advance, and that he would be likely to hear from it. A few minutes later a gunboat, which was further up the stream, commenced shelling the woods, which were supposed to conceal the battery, but failed to elicit a response from the rebels. When the *Nelly Baker* had reached a bend in the river, three miles below Harrison's Landing, artillerists behind bushes and horses tied to trees were discovered upon the east bank. A more careful scrutiny disclosed guns pointed up the river toward the landing. For some reason the rebels allowed the mail-boat to pass unmolested, but as soon as the vessels which followed came within range, they opened upon them with 6 and 12 pounders, firing over fifty shot and shell in quick succession. The missiles fell between and on every side of the vessels; but three only took effect. One shot passed through the cabin of the *Commodore*, and another penetrated the pilot-house, passed under the pilot's feet, and cut the bell-wire, at the same time communicating the signal "stop" to the engineer, who immediately reversed the engine. The topmast of a schooner was struck, but the damage was trifling. The vessels continued their course, and were soon out of range.

Soon as the rebels opened fire, a gunboat came up and gave them several rounds of shell, which had the effect to greatly impede the successful working of their guns. Toward evening, these gunboats engaged the battery, and in the course of an hour compelled the rebels to withdraw. The battery mounted six guns.

I learn that the transport *Juniata*, loaded with troops, was fired upon while passing up in the morning, and that two of the soldiers were wounded.

The principal object of the enemy is doubtless to cut off communication with the Fortress, and nothing vexes him more than to witness the abundant supplies of provisions and forage that are continually moving toward the army. The recent movements, so far as they have transpired, indicate that the rebels are planning to get possession of both sides of the river, or rather to hold the ground already occupied, for they are now on both sides of the river. A considerable force occupies the ground directly opposite Harrison's Landing, or in the rear of our army, and but two nights ago a coal-barge rowed over to one of our transports and brought intelligence that the enemy was constructing an earthwork so as to shell the army from the rear.

The gunboats, and the gunboats alone, can prevent the construction of these earthworks, or, when they are once constructed, prevent the rebels from deriving any practical benefit from them.

I believe the enemy will continue to impede our transportation, and make unceasing efforts to cut off our communication, until the James River flotilla commence the work of thoroughly shelling out the woods along both banks of the river, thereby convincing the rebels—if they are not already convinced—that we are able and determined to keep the river open.

WHIT.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

HARRISON'S BAR, JAMES RIVER, Tuesday, July 8, 1862.

Information has been received at the headquarters of the army, giving the particulars of the arrival in Richmond of a large number of our officers, taken prisoners by the rebels during the memorable seven days.

Col. W. R. BARTLETT, Capt. FISK, and Capt. BURNS, belonging to the Fourth Regiment Excelsior Brigade are among the number. The three officers above mentioned were lying sick at Dr. CARTER'S residence, two miles from Bottom's Bridge, on the south side of the Chickahominy.

On Sunday, when our forces commenced falling back to their new line of defenses, a body of rebel cavalry made a sudden dash from the wood and surrounded CARTER'S house. They seemed to have information that there were several of our officers staying there. The supposition is that Dr. CARTER, although professing to be a neutral, was the one who betrayed them into the hands of the enemy. The officers were ordered to mount their horses, and with an escort of rebel cavalry were taken to Savage Station, from thence to Richmond.

As the officials' reports of our casualties are brought in, the previous statements relative to our loss are found to be much exaggerated.

The condition of our troops is everything to be desired. The officers and men are in fine spirits, eager for the decisive struggle before Richmond.

Reinforcements are rapidly arriving, which are attached to the brigades which have been the most weakened by casualties.

Deserters from the rebel army report that the dead on the different fields are not all buried yet. The enemy are still engaged in the task. Many of the wounded on both sides have died from starvation and want of attendance.

M.

ORDER REGARDING THE WOUNDED.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, Va., July 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 137.—The following regulations are published for the information and government of all concerned:

All Regimental Surgeons will report at once to their regiments, to take care of the regimental sick and wounded, sending no one to the transports who can be treated in Regimental Hospitals. Regimental Surgeons will make all their reports, requisitions, &c., direct to the Medical Directors of Army Corps. The latter will examine and countersign all requisition for medical supplies and hospital stores in their corps, obtain special requisitions upon which the Medical Purveyor will issue; an abundance of supplies are on hand, and no excuse will be taken for delinquencies in these matters.

The grade of Brigade Surgeons having been established, Brigade Surgeons who have been charged with their brigades, since Surgeons who have heretofore acted in this capacity will report immediately to the Medical Directors of their respective Corps, who will organize them into a Reserve Corps. They will be under the orders of the Medical Directors of the Corps, and will, under their direction, be assigned to the duty of establishing Field Hospitals in time of action, taking care of the sick and wounded who will be sent to the rear from the field; for this purpose selecting such buildings as may be most convenient and suitable for the purpose, the senior Surgeon being in charge, and held to a strict accountability that supplies and medical stores only, and, de-tails duty thereon; the latter to be taken as far as possible from the bands.] he at all times on hand; the Field Hospitals will be formed on the basis of one hospital to each division. The Reserve Corps will also be liable for detail by the Medical Directors of Corps for such duties as the exigencies of the service may require. The necessary transportation for this Corps will be furnished by the Division Quartermasters.

Regimental Surgeons will, as at present, continue to be allowed to leave their regiments on the field for the purpose of taking care of the wounded and shall remain on the field; but will remain with their commands when such are not engaged. The wounded in action only require the attendance of Surgeons.

By command of Major-Gen. McCLELLAN.

S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

WHITE HOUSE—GEN. STONEMAN'S MARCH.

The following extract from a letter from an officer in Gen. McCLELLAN'S army will be found interesting:

"Early on Thursday morning, June 26th, Col. H. S. LEMMON, in command of the Seventeenth New-York Volunteers, and of the Eighteenth Massachusetts, Col. BARNES, of Fenton's Division, left camp to reconnoitre the supposed advance of Stonewall Jackson, taking post at Old Church and Hanover Corners. These two regiments formed the entire force of Infantry under Gen. STONEMAN, who had, in addition, the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, a part of the Fifth and Sixth Regular Cavalry, and Gibson's Light Battery. This position was held until noon of Friday, and while the battery was raging in their rear. All noon, receiving orders to fall back upon White House, the entire command, making a detour of sixteen miles in four hours, took up position at Tunstall's—Gen. STONEMAN and staff remaining until Sunday noon, and until after the enemy had taken Dispatch Station and were within half a mile, when the force fell back to White House, covering the embarkation and destruction of the remaining stores. Col. BARNES, of the Eighteenth Massachusetts, left on the transport *Vanderbilt*, Col. LEMMON divided his command on board the gunboats Cacique, Capt. PATTERSON; *Marblehead*, Capt. SHANKLAND, and George, Capt. HARNY, remaining at White House until Sunday afternoon. Also, boat being aground, skirmishers were thrown on shore on Saturday night to prevent a surprise. On Sunday morning, the transports Commodore, Arrabella, Georgia, Knickerbocker, Spaulding, Sallie, Col. BARNES, of the Seventeenth, landed with twenty men, and drove them back on their main body, retiring under the fire from the *Marblehead*, which did considerable execution. The enemy were in force—infantry, cavalry and artillery—but found nothing, as what had not been destroyed on Saturday was destroyed on Sunday morning, by parties from the *Marblehead*. Dropping down to Cumberland, and thence to West Point, the property was all shipped and towed off before the gunboats left, the latter covering the fleet to Yorktown. At Fortress Monroe, Col. LEMMON transferred his command to transports, and starting immediately up James River, landed at Harrison's Bar on Wednesday, simultaneously with the arrival of the army from before Richmond. Gen. STONEMAN, although ill, remained at White House until Col. F. H. SANDBACH, from Dispatch, a forced march, he arrived at Yorktown the next afternoon, Sunday, all safe.

This necessary service was successfully performed by this command, and while it deprived these companions it of the opportunity of sharing the dangers and glories of their comrades in arms, yet it rendered their movement of changing front complete.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following are official lists of the casualties in the Second Maine, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twenty-fifth New-York, and First Michigan, in the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines's Hill, June 26 and 27:

TWENTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Maj. E. S. Gilbert—wounded and missing.
Surgeon Norris—missing.
Capt. Bates, Co. I—wounded.
Capt. Ferguson, Co. F—supposed to be killed.
Capt. Fairman, Co. B—wounded.
Capt. Bishop, Co. E—missing.
Dennis Nihill, Co. A—killed.
Corp. Wymbs, Co. A—wounded.
Corp. Heferts, Co. A—wounded.
Chas. Burns, Co. A—missing.
Jno. Grimble, Co. A—missing.
Chas. Van Houghton, Co. A—missing.
Wm. Hutchinson, Co. A—missing.
Hugh Clark, Co. B—killed.
Corp. Jno. Strange, Co. B—wounded.
Corp. C. H. Phillips, Co. B—wounded.
Jas. Elmer, Co. B—missing.
Andr. Dowling, Co. B—missing.
Jeremiah Dutton, Co. B—missing.
Adam Furman, Co. E—missing.
W. Gallagher, Co. E—wounded.
Robt. Mitchell, Co. E—missing.
John Magill, Co. E—wounded.
Jacob White, Co. E—missing.
Sergt. H. D. Toomey, Co. C—wounded.
John Corielle, Co. C—wounded.
Henry Herman, Co. C—wounded.
Edward Lovely, Co. C—wounded.
Philip McGovern, Co. C—wounded.
John McManus, Co. C—wounded.
John McCall, Co. C—wounded.
Corp. Patrick Callaghan, Co. C—missing.
Patrick Davis, Co. C—missing.
Michael Brennan, Co. C—missing.
William Clark, Co. C—missing.
D. Harkins, Co. D—wounded.
Gross, Co. D—missing.
Flask, Co. D—missing.
Harlman, Co. D—missing.
Hilion, Co. D—missing.
Sergt. Tieman, Co. E—missing.
Corp. F. Smith, Co. F—missing.
Corp. McMahon, Co. F—missing.
Rogard, Co. F—missing.
Downey, Co. G—wounded.
Morgan, Co. G—wounded and missing.
Boyle, Co. G—missing.
Burke, Co. G—wounded.
O'Brien, Co. G—missing.
Sergt. O'Conner, Co. G—missing and wounded.
Corp. Michael Logan, Co. G—missing and wounded.
Declan Murphy, Co. G—missing and wounded.
John H. O'Niel, Co. G—missing and wounded.
John Wellington, Co. G—wounded and missing.
Thos. Kerry, Co. I—missing.
Sergt. Samuel Mills, Co. I—missing.
Corp. J. C. Martin, Co. I—missing.
Chas. Brennan, Co. I—missing.
Daniel Cotter, Co. I—missing.
Francis Feeley, Co. I—missing.
Jno. Rages, Co. I—missing.
Jas. Kinney, Co. I—missing.
Wm. Mills, Co. I—missing.
Felx Maginnis, Co. I—missing.
Morris Sheehan, Co. K—wounded.
John Collins, Co. K—wounded.
Patrick Fallen, Co. K—wounded.
Corp. T. O'Connor, Co. K—wounded.
John Conway, Co. K—missing.
Wm. Sek, Co. K—missing.
Michael Flaherty, Co. K—missing.
F. Samuel, Co. F—wounded.
P. McNulty, Co. K—wounded.
Patrick Fallen, Co. K—wounded.

SECOND MAINE.

Lieut. Brown, Co. E—wounded, leg and foot.
Sergt. C. Bridges, Co. E—missing.
Corp. M. Tibbetts, Co. E—missing.
Corp. Wesley A. Brown, Co. E—missing.
A. G. Ames, Co. E—missing.
G. F. Billings, Co. E—missing.
Jos. N. Grinnle, Co. E—missing.
Peter Kearney, Co. E—missing.
A. H. Godfrey, Co. A—missing.
Corp. Robt. L. Atkins, Co. F—killed.
J. C. Cattis, Co. F—killed.
Sergt. T. H. Wooster, Co. F—wounded, arm severely.
Corp. H. A. Toser, Co. F—hand, severe.
D. Bell, Co. F—wounded side, and prisoner.
E. H. Dunn, Co. F—wounded side, and prisoner.
A. D. M. Stroat, Co. F—wounded in arm.
Jno. E. Traft, Co. F—missing.
Sergt. F. Sherbourne, Co. D—wounded in groin, severely.
Alvin H. House, Co. D—missing.
L. V. Hodgkins, Co. D—missing.
John Cerney, Co. D—missing.
Corp. C. A. Knapp, Co. H—wounded in head, severely.
Jno. B. York, Co. E—missing.
Wm. Stevens, Co. H—missing.
Wm. H. Brackett, Co. H—missing.
Samuel Burtes, Co. H—missing.
C. W. Dodge, Co. H—missing.
P. B. Merry, Co. H—missing.
S. H. Phillips, Co. H—missing.
S. Higgins, Co. E—wounded.
Sergt. E. L. Furbish, Co. F—wounded and prisoner.
Sergt. Fletcher, Co. E—wounded and prisoner.
Jas. Campbell, Co. E—back, slightly.
Corp. Sweetser, Co. E—face, slightly.
J. Cunningham, Co. F—missing.
J. Lecain, Co. F—missing.
C. Bettman, Co. E—missing.
A. Randolphe, Co. F—missing.
F. Wyman, Co. F—missing.
A. Wallace, Co. F—missing.
C. J. York, Co. F—missing.
D. C. Coleman, Co. E—missing.
Sergt. Fay, Co. E—wounded arm, slightly.
Jno. Winters, Co. E—wounded knee, slightly.
S. Brown, Co. K—hand, slightly.
Sergt. B. Staples, Co. F—missing.
T. A. Berlinguese, Co. E—missing.
Stephen Fry, Co. E—missing.
S. B. Dinsmore, Co. G—killed.
C. C. Robbins, Co. G—wounded leg, slightly.
A. Hines, Co. G—thigh, severely.
G. B. Dustead, Co. G—missing.
M. S. Hastman, Co. G—missing.
J. Dean, Co. I—head, severely.
J. O'Connel, Co. I—head, severely.
T. Loshlin, Co. I—arm, slightly.
T. Sheehan, Co. I—head, severely.
P. Stokes, Co. I—missing.
M. Hogan, Co. I—missing.
Jno. Sigue, Co. I—missing.
O. Whiting, Co. I—missing.
M. Kinney, Co. I—missing.
Lieut. Currier, Co. I—leg, slightly.
H. Harrow, Co. I—wounded and prisoner.
E. Glover, Co. I—wounded and prisoner.
B. Reynolds, Co. I—leg, slightly, and prisoner.
J. Mariner, Co. I—missing.
A. Smith, Co. I—missing.
W. N. Jones, Co. I—missing.

THIRTEENTH NEW-YORK.

Ezra J. Beaumont, Co. A—killed.
Sergt. Frank M. Hart, Co. A—wounded, arm.
Wm. S. McKennon, Co. A—scalp.
Sergt. Geo. H. Sneed, Co. A—arm.
Corp. Jno. Paddock, Co. A—shoulder.
John Bell, Co. A—scalp.
Geo. W. Cook, Co. A—head, severely.
Homer Merrill, Co. A—arm, severely.
Jas. Van Etten, Co. A—wounded and missing.
Corp. W. S. Foster, Co. A—missing.
Myron H. Andrews, Co. A—missing.
Peter Dorpey, Co. A—missing.
Sergt. D. Dustin, Co. A—missing.
E. W. Read, Co. A—missing.
Jno. Stoddard, Co. A—missing.
Stephen Young, Co. A—missing.
Elisha Wilson, Co. B—wounded, slightly.
S. C. Carr, Co. B—missing.
Jos. Sipes, Co. B—missing.
Chas. Sheet, Co. B—missing.
Chas. T. Bean, Co. B—missing.
Corp. Alf. Carpenter, Co. B—missing.
Andrew Kenney, Co. B—missing.
Harlow M. Fitch, Co. B—missing.
Sylvester Decker, Co. B—missing.
Corp. Eustace Spohr, Co. C—missing.
Geo. Schaffer, Co. C—missing.
C. Fink, Co. C—leg and arm.
Jacob Hofman, Co. C—leg.
Jos. Nash, Co. C—missing.
Carlos Hazenzahl, Co. C—missing.
——— Schleicher, Co. C—missing.
Jacob Fischer, Co. C—missing.
Lieut. H. Wynkoop, Co. D—shoulder.
Jas. Conners, Co. D—thigh.
Samuel Hall, Co. D—scalp.
Corry Belgrave, Co. D—missing.
Wm. Lenland, Co. D—wounded and missing.
Jno. Whalen, Co. D—arm, missing.
Sergt. L. Howard, Co. D—missing.
Sergt. Chas. Tarcott, Co. D—missing.
Hiram A. Foster, Co. D—missing.
Mich. Hayes, Co. D—missing.
Jno. Nelson, Co. D—missing.
Ernestus Wiermann, Co. D—missing.
Sergt. Henry Ray, Co. D—missing.
Frederick White, Co. D—missing.
Sergt. S. F. Gibson, Co. E—killed.
Corp. C. F. Boyden, Co. E—wounded.
Corp. E. G. Morrison, Co. E—wounded.
Mich. Gleason, Co. E—skirmisher.
S. Tracy, Co. E—leg, slight.
Jos. Cleary, Co. E—leg, missing.
Wm. Cosgrove, Co. E—leg, missing.
Simon Morgan, Co. E—shoulder, missing.
Chas. Cahill, Co. E—leg, missing.
Daniel A. Page, Co. E—missing.
——— Andrews, Co. E—missing.
Lieut. E. M. Cooley, Co. F—missing.
E. V. S. Hawn, Co. F—missing.
Daniel Nyer, Co. F—missing.
Corp. S. L. Austin, Co. F—finger, amputated.
F. H. Snyder, Co. F—hand, slight.
Aug. Grimm, Co. F—arm and hand.
Fred. Raymond, Co. F—arm, missing.
John North, Co. F—missing.
W. L. Peck, Co. F—missing.
Jno. Parker, Co. F—missing.
Jno. Dowd, Co. F—missing.
Albert A. Miller, Co. F—missing.
Edward Serrill, Co. F—missing.
Corp. S. Kemp, Co. G—wounded, jaw.
Benj. Raw, Co. G—thigh, missing.
Henry Hassen, Co. G—wounded, missing.
Robert Pierce, Co. G—missing.
Thos. Benson, Co. G—missing.
Jos. Stewart, Co. G—missing.
Corp. Jno. O'Brien, Co. H—killed.
Randall Murry, Co. H—killed.
Sergt. J. Garvey, Co. B—wounded in thigh.
Color-Sergt. Jno. H. Holliday, Co. H—thigh.
Edwin Toole, Co. H—hand.
Barney Thrier, Co. H—hand.
Sergt. Patrick R. Gleason, Co. H—missing.
Almon W. Allen, Co. H—missing.
Jno. Huben, Co. H—missing.
Wm. L. Candle, Co. H—missing.
Geo. Bull, Co. I—wounded in hand.
Lieut. A. S. Lana, Co. I—shoulder, missing.
Hiram Booth, Co. I—hand, missing.
Alfred Luckhurst, Co. I—neck, missing.
Ethan Bancroft, Co. I—missing.
Gifford Freeman, Co. I—missing.
Leopold Zipkil, Co. I—missing.
Sergt. Wm. Martin, Co. I—foot, slight.
Jas. Webb, Co. I—side, slight.
Isaac Branch, Co. I—shoulder and leg.
Bartlett Mobie, Co. I—Rheumatism, missing.
Joseph Tyler, Co. I—hand, missing.
Alex. H. McNiel, Co. I—missing.
Wm. Townsend, Co. I—missing.
Geo. Burdick, Co. I—missing.

FIRST MICHIGAN.

Col. Roberts—hand, slight.
Clement Ensinger, Co. A—killed.
Thos. Corris, Co. A—killed.
William Aldrich, Co. A—killed.
Stephen Stockwell, Co. A—killed.
Capt. Alcott, Co. A—wounded.
Sergt. John F. Wilcox, Co. A—wounded.
William Fornia, Co. A—wounded, severely.
Joseph Villave, Co. A—wounded, arm amputated.
Jacob Vandyke, Co. A—wounded, scalp.
Joseph McCue, Co. A—wounded.
E. Haviland, Co. A—wounded.
H. B. Cook, Co. A—wounded.
Fred. Cady, Co. A—wounded.
W. Cotier, Co. A—wounded.
S. Crawford, Co. A—wounded.
Hugh H. Fisher, Co. A—missing.
Peter Crowy, Co. A—missing.
O. A. Woodruff, Co. A—missing.
Robert Missing, Co. A—missing.
Thomas Jakeway, Co. A—missing.
Thomas Lane, Co. B—killed.
S. Houlton, Co. B—killed.
Capt. Joseph Black, Co. B—wounded.
Wm. H. Radby, Co. B—wounded, mortally.
James Hunter, Co. B—wounded.
Jas. Coughlin, Co. B—wounded.
Melvine Nelson, Co. B—wounded.
Geo. A. Bolt, Co. B—wounded.
Hiram Jennings, Co. B—wounded, arm amputated.
Wm. Reid, Co. B—wounded.
Francis Schenway, Co. B—wounded.
J. R. Axtell, Co. E—wounded, slight.
Delazar Pierce, Co. B—wounded.
——— Ford, Co. B—wounded, slight.
Homer L. Johnson, Co. B—missing.
John Stewart, Co. C—killed.
Corp. Luther S. Millard, Co. C—killed.
R. O. Perkins, Co. C—killed.
Simon Niles, Co. C—killed.
James Wallace, Co. C—killed.
L. Rice, Co. C—killed.
Capt. George C. Hopper, Co. C—wounded.
Corp. Geo. S. Anderson, Co. C—wounded.
Thos. Hoffman, Co. C—wounded.
John R. Shackell, Co. C—wounded.
Charles Conrath, Co. C—wounded.
Napoleon Baker, Co. C—wounded.
Lieut. Hubbard, Co. C—missing.
Edward Crouch, Co. D—killed.
Geo. Luiors, Co. D—killed.
Caleb H. Grout, Co. D—killed.
Daniel Griffith, Co. D—wounded.
Christian Shoemaker, Co. D—wounded.
Albert W. Rotary, Co. D—wounded.
Isaac Ruff, Co. D—wounded.
Frank Cassaday, Co. D—wounded.
Sergt. R. F. Pool, Co. D—missing.
Corp. W. F. Prime, Co. D—missing.
Chas. E. Loomis, Co. D—missing.
Jacob A. Britton, Co. D—missing.
Lyman Fisher, Co. D—missing.
Wm. North, Co. E—killed.
Alex. Stack, Co. E—killed.
Lieut.-Col. H. Baxter, Co. E—wounded.
Corp. Daniel Cook, Co. E—wounded.
Frank Braddock, Co. E—wounded.
John G. Smith, Co. E—wounded.
Monroe Doolittle, Co. E—wounded.
Capt. Tompkins, Co. F—wounded.
David Reynolds, Co. F—wounded.
Frank Bailey, Co. F—wounded.
Geo. S. Babcock, Co. F—wounded.
Jos. R. Bennett, Co. F—wounded.
George H. Skinner, Co. F—wounded.
Hezekiah Sweet, Co. F—wounded.
Lawrence McCue, Co. E—missing.
Henry G. Babcock, Co. E—missing.
Sergt. Frank Dixon, Co. F—killed.
Sergt. Curtis, Co. F—killed.
Capt. Swezey, Co. F—wounded.
Corp. Perry Cease, Co. F—wounded.
Abner Preston, Co. F—wounded.
John Beebe, Co. F—wounded.
Wm. C. H. Moody, Co. F—wounded.
Miram Hoag, Co. F—missing.
John Potter, Co. F—missing.
Chas Swiger, Co. G—killed.
Frank P. Bostwick, Co. G—wounded and missing.
Corp. Geo. F. Weed, Co. G—wounded, slight.
Corp. Lewis Ramore, Co. G—wounded.
Sergt. Ed. F. Stanley, Co. H—wounded.
Corp. Jas. R. Sanders, Co. E—wounded.
Geo. R. Annis, Co. H—wounded.
Patrick Cassoey, Co. E—wounded.
Jno. Hall, Co. H—wounded.
John H. Nagle, Co. H—wounded.
John Burr, Co. H—wounded.
John Tromsey, Co. H—wounded.
John Vanaken, Co. H—wounded.
Henry Wignot, Co. H—wounded.
George Warner, Co. H—wounded.
Corp. Joshua B. Jordan, Co. I—killed.
Corp. John Bayles, Co. I—killed.
Samuel P. Barnett, Co. I—killed.
Frank Terry, Co. I—killed.
Jas. Moore, Co. I—killed.
Sergt. Fayette Barney, Co. I—wounded.
Sergt. Chas. F. Penny, Co. I—wounded.
Corp. Joseph Pratt, Co. I—wounded.
Corp. Timothy Robbins, Co. I—wounded.
Wm. Edwards, Co. I—wounded.
John Derrick, Co. I—wounded.
John Cameron, Co. I—wounded.
James Smith, Co. I—wounded.
Robert Fraser, Co. I—missing, last chance seen!
Toby Barlo, Co. I—missing.
Wm. Neville, Co. K—killed.
Capt. O. C. Comstock, Co. K—probably killed.
John Bass, Co. K—killed.
John J. Strong, Co. K—killed.
Sergt. T. D. Moser, Co. K—wounded.
Sergt. John Tanner, Co. K—wounded.
Corp. J. W. Chrome, Co. K—wounded.
Corp. Wm. Newcomb, Co. K—wounded.
Dennis Conley, Co. K—wounded.
Whitsee Derby, Co. K—wounded.
James P. Horgue, Co. K—wounded.
Jno. Mellencamp, Co. K—wounded.
John Strong, Co. K—wounded.
Jacob Shanis, Co. K—wounded.
Sanford Carr, Co. K—wounded.
Zacharia Wisner, Co. K—wounded, slightly.
A. J. Davis, Co. K—wounded.
A. Ege, Co. K—missing.
Martin Perkins, Co. K—missing.
Stephen Mitgay, Co. K—missing.
John Wall, Co. K—missing.
—— Odell, Co. K—missing.
—— Quin, Co. K—missing.
—— Lyon, Co. K—missing.
Quartermaster-Sergt. Lowe, Co. K—wounded, mild.

List of Sick and Wounded on Board Steamer John Brooks, arrived from James River July 9, and en route for Philadelphia.

Lieut. Robert L. Easton, 6th U. S. Infantry—chronic diarrhœa.
Dr. Lewis Post, (Surg.) 40th Pennsylvania.
Col. Irwin, 49th Pennsylvania—gastric fever and rheumatism.
Col. Rose, New-York Volunteers—resigned on account of ill health.
Lieut. W. Herbert, (Gen. Richardson's aid)—bilious fever.
Sergt. Cyrus Hoefler, Co. F, 4th Penn. Cav.—fever.
Sergt. A. H. Buck, Co. B, 8th Pennsylvania R.—wounded in face.
Corp. John Walcott, Co. I, 32d New-York—wounded in left hand.
Geo. W. McLaughlin, Co. B, 105th Penn.—typhoea.
Dr. Wm. H. Clark, 4th Michigan—chronic diarrhœa.
Corp. Henj. Trace, Co. B, 8th Pennsylvania Reserves—diarrhœa and boil.
Knox G. Campbell, Co. A, 9th Pennsylvania Reserves—wounded in arm.
James Shay, Co. C, 63d Pennsylvania—services exhausted and pneumonia.
Sergt. Henry N. Wenaman, Co. E, 16th Massachusetts—injured testicle.
James Armond, Co. D, 7th Mich.—wounded in knee.
James Eastlow, Co. A, 3d N. J.—wounded in arm.
James Laughlin, Co. G, 69th Penn.—fractured arm.
John H. Venzel, Co. H, 8th Penn. Reserves—fever.
Lieut. Wm. H. Story, Band leader, 9th Penn. R.—nervous exhaustion.
R. N. B. Treadwell, Co. G, 67th N. Y. V.—heart disease.
Drummer J. H. Bration, Co. I, 7th Penn. R.—dropsy.
Jas. R. Garretson, Co. D, 99th N. Y.—rheumatism.
Capt. Charles E. Hopgood, Co. I, 5th N. H.—system depressed by continued fever.
Isaac Gifford, Co. G, 4th N. J. V.—heart disease.
Sergt. Elliott Kingsland, Co. D, 5th Excelsior Brigade—wounded in hand.
Dr. Grimes, Co. D, 44th N. Y.—dysentery and fever.
G. P. Hopkins, Co. A, 87th Reg.—typhoid fever.
Corp. John D. Tyler, Co. K, 2d Del.—typhoid fever.
Ord.-Sergt. Spencer Van Duzen, Co. G, 2d Excelsior Brigade—remittent fever.
Quartermaster-Sergt. John P. Younge, 1st New-York—diarrhœa and fever.
Jacob Niedenhauer, Co. K, 82d N. Y.—very bad case—can't ascertain disease.
Sergt. Harvey Clark, Co. B, 1st N. Y. Artillery—typhus fever.
Peter Sawyer, 1st New-York Art., Bat. D—fever and diarrhœa.
Corp. Thomas Merritt, Co. K, 4th N. J.—scrotitis.
Corp. Geo. L. Schermerhorn, Co. D, 63d New-York—scrofula.
E. P. Tompkins, Co. H, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry—typhoid fever.
Sergt. H. W. Cozine, Co. A, 2d New-Jersey—disease in back and left lung.
Aug. Cute, Co. D, 5th N. H.—dys. and typhoid fever.
James A. Bergen, 6th New-York Independent Battery—diarrhœa and fever.
Henry H. Harrington, Co. D, 1st Sergeant U. S. Cassadors—remittent fever.
S. W. Mansfield, Co. I, 44th New-York—dysentery and fever.
Sergt. Harrison Cutler, Co. H, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry—typhoid.
Abednego Haworth, Co. H, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, dysentery and debility.
Sergt. Patrick C. O'Neil, Co. A, 4th Artillery—concussion of brain.
Elisha Bentley, Co. I, 97th New-York—effect of sun-stroke.
Wm. Reid, Battery B, 1st N. J. Artillery—fever.
Corp. James Banwick, Co. H, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery—fever and chills.
John P. Wymer, Co. E, 57th Pennsylvania—exhaustion from diarrhœa.
James A. Hardy, Co. F, 87th Penn.—liver and rheumatism.
Wm. H. McCoy, Co. E, 63d Pa.—fever, discharged.
David McGill, Co. E, 19th N. N.—rheumatism near heart.
Edwin S. Danforth, Co. E, 16th Mass.—typhoid.
Edgar Preston, Co. H, 50th N. Y.—gastric fever.
Patrick H. Henry, Co. K, 1st N. J. Artillery—fever.
Joseph Segar, Co. B, 63d Penn.—wound and sprained foot.
Frank Haze, Co.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Other Plans by the Emperor. Mysterious Movements in Europe.

LATEST ASPECTS OF AMERICAN AND MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The Question of Military Command.

MAY ARM OUR NON-CLADS FOR P

INTERVENTION NOT IN FAVOR

Alarms in Europe.

Latest Aspects of American and Mexican Affairs.

and Europe.

One Plan by the Emperor. Mysterious

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST ASPECTS OF AMERICAN AND MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

—Maximilian's Position Considered.

—The Question of Military Command.

—Will Our Ships Be Armed?

—Mexican Questions in the Corps Legislatif.

—Napoleon's Plans Mysterious.

—Movements of the Russian Government.

—Mexican Questions in Parliament.

—The Emperor's Health.

—Mexican Questions in the Chamber of Deputies.

—Mexican Questions in the Senate.

—Mexican Questions in the Chamber of Commons.

—Mexican Questions in the Cortes

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION.

TUESDAY, June 10, 1862—8 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 8 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Trowbridge, Esq., President. 16

ABSENT.

Aldermen—Alderman Smith, Ward, Peter Hoyt, Esq., President.
Hall, Reed, Cooper, Mitchell, Davies, Jeremiah, Ernst, Cole, Allen, Ostrom, Fowler, Sturges, Barker, Brice, Jones.

Absent—Aldermen Smith, Ward, Peter Hoyt, Esq., President.
Hall, Reed, Cooper, Mitchell, Davies, Jeremiah, Ernst, Cole, Allen, Ostrom, Fowler, Sturges, Barker, Brice, Jones.

The Board was duly organized.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Petition was presented by Alderman Ostrom, praying for the erection of a new market in the Eighth Ward, between Grand and Division streets, on the east side of Allen street.

Referred to the Committee on Markets

NEWS OF THE DAY.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Secession of the President from the Union Avowed.

A General Exchange of Prisoners Determined Upon.

The Correspondence Between General Halleck and the War Department Called For.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 10.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHER

SENDS THE FOLLOWING DISPATCHES to-day, dated three hours previous to those of yesterday:

Freedmen Lawyers pursuing to Washington to-day.

A number of Rebel Officers arrived here yesterday.

Gen. HALLECK.

It was rumored yesterday that Gen. HALLECK was to be removed. But the report grew less and less as the day advanced, and this morning, the rumor was scouted as the merest moonshine.

A GENERAL EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

Is now rumored to be determined on. It seems probable that Gen. HALLECK is to be the new Secretary of War.

Gen. Fremont writes from Camp Pierpont to Mr. Chandler, of Detroit, giving particulars of the meeting of Congressmen with him at Cleveland, and their subsequent visit to Washington. He says he is ready to support the Administration in every way, and will do so.

Gen. Burnside, writing from the Department of Virginia, May 7, 1861, said he was perplexed with a new difficulty. He had negro property to the amount of $90,000 a portion of them women and children, not able-bodied laborers. He passed to evade all labor himself, and they were a charge upon him. Quartermaster's department could not employ them. Cannot feed them without money. Will they be sent back to their masters? Will Congress provide for them? Will not the Government employ them? Many of the able-bodied men are desirable as teamsters, laborers, &c. Many of the women are good washers and cooks. Many of the children are bright and intelligent. Will not the Government take charge of them? Will not Congress provide for them? Many of the able-bodied men are desirable as teamsters, laborers, &c. Many of the women are good washers and cooks. Many of the children are bright and intelligent. Will not the Government take charge of them? Will not Congress provide for them?

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"As a military question, it would seem to be a measure of necessity to deprive their masters of their services; as a political question, a question of humanity, can I escape the exercise of a labor and a violation of the confidence reposed in me by the country, if I do not adopt the course I have no doubt of the political one? I have no right to judge."

Secretary CAMERON, May 30, 1861, writes to Gen. Butler that he cannot consent to a special agreement with Confederate officers, but that they must be treated as prisoners of war, and can be taken and armed with special law.

WHAT MR. CRITTENDEN THINKS.

It is freely stated in Washington to-night, that Mr. Crittenden approves Mr. Fremont's speech, taking ground on the Administration. But that was from Senator from Illinois, and though they had more confidence in the Administration. But that was from the time to go into the question, especially after such declarations as have been made. Such speeches were dangerous to the Union, and he (Fremont) was for the Union above all.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.) said that he would speak right and plainly what we meant. Let us be done with talking, so as to avoid flying counties to our enemies.

Mr. CRISFIELD, of Maryland, (Union.) thought that this resolution was going to have the effect to make two parties in the country in regard to the operations of the Government in the field. It is idle to talk to the people of the country that the people will not fight for their homes. Now was the time to operate with vigor and energy. Now was the time to put down this rebellion. It is useless to attempt to conciliate those who are opposed to the Government, and that class of men who are in favor of the Government will be ready to fight for it. The Government has been forbearing to the last degree. It has been charged with all sorts of things, and it is time that it should be understood that the Government is in earnest, and that it will put down this rebellion, and sustain the Constitution and the laws.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.) said that in regard to the action of the Legislature of Kentucky, he (Doolittle) had been informed that the Legislature of Kentucky was utterly unable, without assistance of quadrupeds that we do not have, to put it by a vote of the people.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.) said that in regard to the employment of negroes or Indians, the course of the rebels would justify us in employing those in any capacity. He understood that the rebels not only employed negroes, but also armed them, and had been found with arms in their hands. Now was the time to operate with vigor and energy. Now was the time to put down this rebellion with the utmost promptness. Now is the time when we should treat with Government alone, that the rebels will not fight. Now was the time to operate with vigor and energy. Now was the time to put down this rebellion with the utmost promptness. Now is the time when we should treat with Government alone, that the rebels will not fight.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Union.) thought that the Government have not been strong enough. Now was the time to operate with vigor and energy. Now was the time to put down this rebellion with the utmost promptness. Now is the time when we should treat with Government alone, that the rebels will not fight. Now was the time to operate with vigor and energy. Now was the time to put down this rebellion with the utmost promptness. Now is the time when we should treat with Government alone, that the rebels will not fight.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Union.) said that he was in favor of the resolution. It was time that the Government should act with vigor and energy. Now was the time to put down this rebellion with the utmost promptness. Now is the time when we should treat with Government alone, that the rebels will not fight. Now was the time to operate with vigor and energy. Now was the time to put down this rebellion with the utmost promptness. Now is the time when we should treat with Government alone, that the rebels will not fight.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.) said that he was in favor of the resolution. Let the rebels go to perdition! [Applause.] We were willing to treat the people of the country. We were willing to meet any question that might arise. But this was not a question of the people of the country, but a question of the Government. It was not for us to say whether we would have a war or not. The Government had been forbearing to the last degree. It had been charged with all sorts of things, and it was time that it should be understood that the Government was in earnest, and that it will put down this rebellion, and sustain the Constitution and the laws.

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Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois

LAW REPORTS.

INTERESTING FROM BAZAIL.

Two Complaints of a Servant Girl.

MARINE COURT.

Rosalie Herschspring vs. Louis Levy—It appears that the plaintiff had lived as servant in the defendant's family for one month previous to the 25th of last May.

It is alleged that on that morning, which was Sunday, the defendant went to the police station of the Twenty-second Precinct, and proceeded at once to arrest the plaintiff on the charge of petit larceny. It was alleged that she had stolen a gold watch, a pair of earrings, and a breastpin. The plaintiff was arrested, and locked up in the station-house. She was subsequently taken before the Police Justice, and discharged. She then brought this action to recover damages for false imprisonment.

The defendant's counsel, Mr. Henry Hentz, contended that the plaintiff had stolen the articles mentioned, and that the defendant had acted in good faith in causing her arrest. He also contended that the Police Justice had jurisdiction to discharge the plaintiff, and that the defendant was not responsible for the action of the Justice.

The Court, after hearing the evidence, decided that the plaintiff was entitled to recover, and assessed her damages at $50.

Same vs. Same—This was a similar action, brought by the plaintiff to recover damages for false imprisonment. The facts were substantially the same as in the preceding case, and the Court rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $50.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Declarations.

Fallon & Leavy for plaintiff; Harrington & Grace for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Potter vs. Sullivan—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Ely vs. Jones et al.—Order granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Lyons vs. Lyons—Divorce granted.

Same vs. Same—Motion denied, without costs.

Same vs. Same—Motion denied, without costs.

Same vs. Same—Motion denied, without costs

DIVIDENDS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—SIR SOLOMON DE MEDINA, Founder.

THEIR DIRECTORS FOR THE ENSUING CENTURY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

JOSEPH LESTER, Cashier.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

JOSEPH LESTER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE FOR DEPOSITORS IN BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHEMICAL BANK HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

E. KIRKHAM, Cashier.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Cashier.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MECHANICS' BANK HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE BROADWAY BANK HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

JOHN A. JAMES, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

WM. ALEXANDER, Cashier.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

E. P. HOWARD, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. ASSOCIATION, HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

C. K. GARRISON, Cashier.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

JOHN A. KING, President.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

E. H. KELLOGG, Cashier.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

JOHN A. KING, President.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

WILLIAM MACKAY, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

JOHN A. KING, President.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

E. H. KELLOGG, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

E. H. KELLOGG, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

C. P. FERRIS, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

C. P. FERRIS, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FIRE ASSOCIATION HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

C. P. FERRIS, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

C. P. FERRIS, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

C. P. FERRIS, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-YORK

NEWS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Gunboat Reconnoissance of the Stono and Wadmalaw Rivers.

Capture of Rebel Vessels—Troops of Negroes Claiming Protection.

Demonstrations of the Rebels Against Our Pickets.

An Interesting Celebration on the Fourth.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HILTON HEAD, Sunday, July 6, 1862.

The gunboats *Pocahontas*, *Western World*, U. S. Steamer [illegible] were busy during the daylight for some days in making a thorough reconnoissance of the Stono and Wadmalaw Rivers. The pleasant village of Georgetown, S. C., is situated on the Stono, and it was the design of this naval force to visit it and destroy the large and handsome railroad bridge which spans that river at that point. The gunboats found, however, that they had been mistaken in their estimate respecting the depth of the stream, and the gunboats were unable to go far beyond the mouth, consequently the enterprise was abandoned. The reconnoissance, nevertheless, was by no means fruitless. Several small vessels, including a steamboat, were captured, and also numerous flatboats laden with rice. On the afternoon of our boats negroes came off in scows to claim the protection of the flag, and the fact conclusively proves that the loyal slaves, and the blacks, are not ignorant of the improved condition of their kind fellow-bondsmen of the sea islands, under the auspices of the Government. These refugees were all taken to North Island, in the Stono River, and a census of them showed that they numbered six hundred. As quickly as the means of transportation can be spared from other pressing emergencies of this Department, Major-Gen. Hunter will, doubtless, cause to be these negroes brought to Port Royal. Meanwhile, a couple of gunboats afford them adequate protection against an attack by the rebels.

The closing lines point too improbably toward our latest position within a day or two at most to merit a castigation at our hands, which, doubtless, they will receive before long. About 3 o'clock on the morning of the 4th a company of guerrillas made a foray upon Pinckney Island, which is only separated from Hilton Head by Broad Creek, and surprised a picket of four men, belonging to the Eighth Maine Regiment, killing two, and taking the others prisoners. They escaped without injury to themselves. At Port Royal Ferry, in the afternoon, there was quite a lively time. The earthworks there from which the enemy was driven so gallantly by a naval and military force, respectively commanded by Capt. RAYMOND ROGERS, of the *Wabash*, and Brig.-Gen. STEVENS, have lately been reoccupied by the rebels in force, and the pickets on both sides have been almost within hailing distance of each other. The enemy opened fire about 1 o'clock P. M., which we gave on the pickets stationed at the end of the causeway, driving them in. The firing attracted the attention of Lieut. TERRY, commanding a section of artillery which was stationed as a reserve two and a half miles from the ferry, and he immediately advanced. A boat-load of rebels, meanwhile, had crossed to our side of the river, and set fire to a shanty which was used as the picket station, but a well-directed shell from Lieut. TERRY'S battery elicited them out, and is believed to have either killed or wounded one or two. Afterwards the enemy shelled out pickets at Seabrook, one mile and three-quarters from Port Royal Ferry, using three guns in an earthwork which has never been occupied by them until now; but they were driven from their position by our gun which we had stationed there. These demonstrations on the part of our neighbors occasion no alarm, as they can be easily put an end to as soon as our gunboats return from the more important work in which they are now engaged. Indeed, the *Pawnee*, Commander STEARNS, one of the finest gunboats in the navy, carrying the heaviest armament, and by her light draft and steering apparatus at each end, admirably adapted for navigating these inland waters, has already been ordered from Boston, I understand, and will probably dislodge, within a day or two, our traitorous "Southern brethren" who will forever rue their audacity in provoking the anger of such a formidable foe.

Beyond these incidents and the firing of a National salute from Fort Wells, at Hilton Head, our "Fourth" came and went without much to mark it from other days. True, all work was suspended, but holidays in this latitude are unappreciated, at least by the soldiers, because there are no methods of amusement. The negroes, however, on most of the plantations, made a gala day of it, and they were encouraged in its celebration by their superintendents, who improved the occasion to impress upon them the duties and responsibilities which belonged to their new position as freemen in its relation to the Government.

I had the pleasure of attending one of these celebrations at St. Helena Island, in which at least twelve hundred well-dressed, orderly and evidently very happy negroes participated. I went upon an invitation from Brig.-Gen. RAYNOR, an earnest friend of the blacks, whose whole energies are enlisted in the experiment of dealing with them in that practical way which shall subserve their best interests, and who has been wisely intrusted by the Government with their management. Leaving Beaufort at 6 o'clock in the morning, the General and his Staff crossed to Ladies' Island, where a carriage awaited them, in which they rode four miles to the plantation formerly owned by Mr. JOHN J. FORD, but now superintended by Miss WIMAN, an estimable lady, sent here from Boston, under the auspices of the Freedmen's Society. The drive at this early hour, while the air was balmy as the breath of June, was delightful, taking us through many acres of thrifty cotton and fields of fast-ripening corn, all the result of the wise policy pursued toward the negroes, in this Department, by Mr. PIERCE, their late Superintendent. On this plantation there are 145 acres under cultivation, the larger number of which are devoted to cotton, and the condition of crops here, I was told, might be taken as an illustration of what they were elsewhere. There have been ninety-five people hiring under Miss WIMAN'S charge, not more than half of whom were engaged in the fields, but her management has been judicious and kind, and marked with success that these few laborers have worked more willingly and heartily, and have accomplished nearly as much, as did the full force when the work was performed under compulsion.

In addition to the very hard work of providing for the wants of these people, and raising them from their former condition of helpless, almost child-like dependence upon others to a comparative state of self-reliance and self-direction—a task the difficulties of which were aggravated by its novelty and her inexperience—Miss WIMAN, with the undaunted energy of a heroine, has established a school, which she superintends in person, for the instruction in reading and writing of the children on her own and the surrounding plantations. This school is numerously attended, and the pupils give very encouraging signs of advancement. As might well have been expected this lady is looked upon by her humble charge with a feeling akin to worship, and they have responded to her efforts on their behalf with a higher appreciation than could have been expected.

After partaking, in company with a number of the Superintendents from other plantations, of this lady's hospitality, Gen. RAYNOR, and the entire party, set out in carriages for the Baptist Church on St. Helena Island, which was appointed for the place of celebration. A pleasant drive of three miles took us to our destination, and on the way we passed hundreds of negroes, gaily trooping along in their holiday [illegible]

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